MADRAS COURIER.

22

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1809. NUMBER 1223.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain G. E. Barlow, of H. M. 34th Regiment, acting Private Secretary to the Hon. the Governor.

Mr. John Kenworthey, Second Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. George Gilbert Keble, Sub-Treasurer and Post Master General.

Captain H. Townsend, to be Major of Brigade, with the detachment under the Command of the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger.

Lieutenant P. Cameron, is appointed Quarter Master of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, Ensign M'Master of the 2d Battalion 6th Native Regiment, Adjutant of that Corps.

Ensign Murcott, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of the 18th Native Regiment.

Mr. Surgeon Connell to the charge of the temporary Field Hospital at Jalna.

Lieutenant Colonel Munro, to resume the situation of Persian Translator at Head Quarters of the Army.

Major General Pater, to command the Northern division of the Army.

Colonel Wilkinson, to command the Southern division of the Army.

Colonel Croker to command in the Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Peter Barclay, to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board.

Major Hankey, to act as Assistant Adjutant General to the troops serving in Travancore.

Captain Cranstoun, to be Brigade Major to the Officer commanding the troops in Travancore.

Captain Robertson, to act as Commissary of Grain and Provisions.

Captain Cranstoun, to act as Superintendant of Bazars.

Captain M'Intosh, to act as Commissary of Ordnance and Stores.

The Forces serving in Travancore under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers being formed into two Brigades—Lieutenant Colonel Picton to command the 1st Brigade.

Staff—Captain Birch Major of Brigade, and Ensign Jenkins Quarter Master of Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable———Stuart, to command the 2d Brigade.

Staff.—Captain Watts, Major of Brigade, and Lieut, Elphinstone, Quarter Master of Brigade.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel SENTLEGER, *to the Chief Secretary of Government, dated Camp, the 17th February,* 1809.

I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of its being well ascertained, that a large force of the enemy had taken post at the villages of Cotar and Nagre Coil, I yesterday made the following arrangements to dislodge and disperse them from those villages, where they had made every endeavour to render themsslves capable of withstanding the attack, which they naturally expected I should make.

I ordered Lieutenant Col. Macleod of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of whose ability, judgment and gallantry I was well aware, to proceed in advance, with the flank Company's of His Majesty's 69th—The whole of the detachment from the 3d Ceylon Regt. under Lieut. Colonel Morrice—Three troops of Cavalry under Major Nuthall, and the flank companies of the 1st and 2d Battalions 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and of the 1st bat. 13th Native Regiment, with a company of Pioneers, under Lieut. Patterson, accompanied by the detachment of Royal Artillery, with the 6 light three-Pounders, under Capt. Bates, the gallopers of the Cavalry, and the Brig[illegible]e of six-pounders attached to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, forming in all a strong and highly equipped detachment.

I was prepared to expect every obstacle from the country thro' which the detachment had to march, as well as, from the uncommon strong, and advantageous position which the enemy had occupied with a battery in front, commanding entirely the entrance by which our troops must make the attack, rendered if possible more strong, by a river in front, and thick impassible country in the rear—All these advantages however were of little service to them—Their lines were attacked at day-light, under a heavy fire from the battery, and from guns which opened in all directions, and were gallantly carried after a sharp action—The village which is one of the largest, and finest I have seen in India, was completely secured, and the enemy forced to retreat, in great confusion, protected in a great measure by the strength of the country in their rear.

I cannot sufficiently dwell on the judgment displayed by Lieut. Colonel Macleod in the form of attack, and gallantry of its execution, which must ever reflect on himself, the highest credit, and on the detachment under his command.

I cannot as yet for[illegible]d a correct list of the killed and wounded on our side—but from what has come to my knowledge, it appears to be considerable in numbers, altho' small, when the strength of the enemy's position is considered.

I have received no report of the quantity of cannon, which fell into our hands, but I counted nine pieces of Ordnance myself, and have reason to believe the number to be much greater.

It was evidently the intention of the enemy to make a desperate stand at this place, as the Dewan in person had been present for two days, and only fled when it was known that we were on the way to attack them—he is said to have retreated to Papanaverum or Woodagberry.

As the whole of the troops have had severe fatigue, it is my intention to halt here to morrow, and then proceed in the direction of Papanaverum, and I trust by so doing, I am endeavouring to accomplish in a satisfactory manner, the objects which the Honorable the Governor in Council has in view.

The loss of the enemy, I cannot attempt to specify. our's I am given to understand, amounts to about fifty killed and wounded, of which however by far, the greater part are only slightly wounded.

I cannot conclude, without again expressing the obligations I feel under to Lieut. Col. Macleod, and the detachment in advance, and indeed to the whole of the force under my command, and I have to request you will convey these my sentiments to the Honorable the Governor in Council.

I feel myself much pleased with the services of the Staff, to the detachment, and I must not omit to mention, that Lieutenant Colonel Macleod has particularly specified the services rendered to him by Capt. Hodgson.

My present encampment is situated in the midst of the enemy, which is extremely harassing to the troops.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel SENTLEGER, *to the Chief Secretary of Government, dated Camp, the 19th February,* 1809.

I have great pleasure in submitting to you for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the satisfactory intelligence of the British Flags, being now flying on both the Forts of Woodhagherry and Papanaverum, and without a shot being fired—The gates were left open, the troops fled, and cowl flags hoisted in all directions.

I am taking infinite pains to protect the Inhabitants from insult and the sacred places, from being even entered, and by such conciliatory conduct I hope soon to be enabled to convey the tidings of perfect tranquillity being established in Travancore.

I, of course, attribute the desertion of the enemy to the action of Cotar and Nagre Coil, which by every account appears to have broken the spirit of the Dewan's party on this side entirely.

The Governor in Council repeats to Lieut. Colonel SENTLEGER, and to the Officers and Men under his orders, his warmest thanks for the activity, zeal, and bravery, which have signalized their operations—The Governor in Council has particular satisfaction in observing, the farther proof of military skill and gallantry afforded by that distinguished and valuable Officer, Lieut. Colonel Macleod, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, in the action of Cotar and Nagre Coil, which has been followed by events of a highly important nature.

SUPREME COURT.

The King, on the Prosecution of Venaigum,
versus
John Batley and Roya Reddy Row.

At an adjourned Session of Oyer and Terminer, held on the 3d Instant at the Court House in Fort St. George, before Sir. T. A. Strange Knt. Chief Justice, came on to be tried an indictment against John Batley and Reddy Row for a cheat and conspiracy. The Indictment charges that the above persons had conspired to defraud one Sadras Venaigum Moodeliar, a Soucar, of the Sum of 15,500 Star Pagodas by inducing him to take a security purporting to be a bona fide bond of the late Nabob Omdut ull Omrah for that Sum, whereas the same was alledged to be a forgery.

The above Indictment was tried by a Special Jury composed of the following Gentlemen.

James Balfour Esq. Foreman.

F. I. Collis, W. Oliver,
Edward Dent, Mark Roworth,
John Gwatkin, John Tulloh,
W. Hawkins, W. Weston,
G. G. Keble, and
John M'Douall, Martin Jolly, Esqrs.

The trial lasted four days, and on Monday the 6th Inst. the Jury returned a Verdict of Guilty. The Defendants were on Wednesday brought up for Judgment, when the Hon. the Chief Justice declared his intention of submitting this Verdict, as he had done the, two former ones, to the determination of his Majesty, and that until his pleasure could be known he should release the Prisoners from Goal and allow them to be at large on their recognizances.

Extract of a Letter from Travancore, dated 3d March 1809.

"An accident occurred here on the 2d Inst. which had nearly produced dreadful consequences. As Dr. Micael, Mr. Lewellen, Mr. Sleid, Ahmuty and Cubbon, were returning from Anjengo, they sought shelter in Colonel M'Caulay's house at Padnalum, from a severe thunder storm, but in a few minutes after they had entered, the house was struck by lightning and they all received a severe shock. Cubbon was knocked down, a Wooden Pillar was shivered into pieces, and the Venetians were broken and scattered about. I have not heard that one of them was materially injured, but they all felt considerable pain for some time afterwards.—In this latitude where thunder storms are so frequent, prudence should suggest the necessity of using Conductors."

Yesterday arrived the Ship Ganjava Capt. Purvis, from China, last from Penang 1st March, Passengers Capt. Pearse, Artillery, Lieut. Macalister & Mr. Davis. The Hon Company's Ships at China were taking in the cargoes at the time of the Departure of the Ganjava, & were expected to leave Canton about the 1st of March under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Lion.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Pondichery, on the 6th of March, by the Right Reverend the Titular Bishop of Dolichae, Captain John Warren, of H. M. 33d Regiment, to Miss Ann Laurenza Marcilly.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, the Lady of George Moore, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

At Hydrabad, on the 26th February, the Lady of Capt. Molesworth, 5th N. R. of a daughter.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 11th Instant, Elizabeth Heal, aged 18 Months, one hour and a half before her Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Heal, aged 39 years, who died after a long, severe and painful illness, which she bore with uncommon and exemplary Piety and resignation.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 18th instant, William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss. Anne Augusta Jackson.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d instant, the Lady of John Harvey, Esq. of a Son,

On Monday evening, the Lady of Captain Young, of the Artillery, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, the Lady of Captain Ross, of the Country Service, of a Daughter.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Hughes, of a Son.

On Friday Night, the 17th instant, Mrs. Chater, Jun. of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Thursday last, Major General Sir George Charles Braithwaitt Boughton:—aged 46 years.

On the 10th instant, at Kissengunge, Chas. Hamilton, infant Son of Lieut. C. W. Hamilton, aged 13 months.

CEYLON BIRTH.

Lately at Point de Galle, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, Commandant of that Garrison, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday the 1st March, Mrs. Vincent William Vanderstraaten, of a Daughter.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.	Remarks.
Mar. 8	80	82	82	80	....
9	80	82	82	80	....
10	80	82	82	80	....
11	80	81½	81	80	....
12	79	81½	81	79	....
13	79½	82	82	79½	....
14	79½	82	83	80	....

Arrivals.—Lieut. Colonel Campbell, 33d Regiment. Capt. J. Gabriel, 2d Bat. 12th Regt. Lieut. P. Barclay, Lieut. Ross, 2d 17th Regt. Lieut. Stewart, H. M. 24th Dragoons. Ensign M. Clarke, M. E Regt. and Ensign G. Sharpe, 1st Bat 10th Regt.

Departures.—Lieut. Colonel S. Huskison, H. M. 67th Regt. Major A. Hennessy, Bengal Establishment. Capt. Owins, H. M. 67th Regt. Lieut. J. S. Spankie, M. E. Regt. Ensigns R. Williams, do. do. M. Clarke, do. do. Ensign Ellis, H. M. 67th Regiment Ensign Stevens, do. do. Ensign R. H. Hodges, 2d Bat 22d Regt. and Ensign G. Heath 1st Bat. 19th Regt.

CALCUTTA,—FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1809.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having had under his consideration the expediency of depots of medical Stores and Instruments being established in the Upper Provinces, on the principle as well of affording a more prompt supply on demands made in the ordinary course of the service, as of providing for the possible exigencies of a distant frontier, was pleased on the 15th of February 1808 to determine, that a depot of this description should be maintained at each of the principal stations of Cawnpore and Agra.

The following list of the Establishment to be entertained at those stations respectively, or at such other stations as circumstances may eventually render it expedient, that one or both of those depots should be transferred, being sanctioned by His Lordship in Council, is now directed to be published in General Orders.

A Surgeon, per Month................	Sa. Rs. 400
1 European Apothecary................	ditto 100
1 Writer................	ditto 24
1 Portugueze Compender................	ditto 31
3 Native Assistants to do. at 8 each................	ditto 24
1 Sicklegar................	ditto 8
1 Taylor................	ditto 8
1 Sweeper................	ditto 4
1 Bheestee................	ditto 4
1 Carpenter................	ditto 10
2 Coolies, at 4 each................	ditto 8
1 Peon................	ditto 5
1 Sircar................	ditto 20

Mr. Surgeon Meik is appointed to the charge of the Medical depot at Cawnpore, and Mr. Dyer, Garrison Surgeon at Agra, to the charge of the Medical depot at that stasion.

The Salaries of Messrs. Meik and Dyer are to commence from the date of their taking temporary charge of those Depots, under the Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The fleet of China Merchantmen, whose arrival was noticed in the last Gazette, has brought the long and anxiously expected intelligence of the renewal of our commercial intercourse with that country.

The British troops were withdrawn from Macao on the 16th of December last, and the order for the suspension of intercourse, previously issued by the Government of Canton, was consequently rescinded, and would cease to operate on the 22d of the same month.

The jealous politics of the Chinese Government had baffled every attempt at negociation; they would listen to no proposition short of entire evacuation of Macao, and even refused to hold any intercourse with the British Admiral, who advanced from Whampoa on the 28th of November, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect an accommodation.

On that occasion the Admiral was accompanied, as a measure of precaution, by eighteen armed boats; on the approach of which, the Chinese Junks fired a volley of round and grape shot, fortunately without doing any execution. The Admiral perceiving that they were determined to oppose his progress, and unwilling to have recourse to hostilities, returned to Whampoa, and an arrangement was afterwards formed, according to which, the British troops were withdrawn from the Island as already mentioned.

The deposition of Governor Bligh, as stated in the India Gazette of Monday last, appears to have been the consequence of a dispute between that officer and Major Johnston, with respect to the removal of the Judge Advocate of the settlement from his office. The Governor had also carried into effect certain measures for putting an end to the illicit traffic in Spirits, by which considerable discontents had been excited in the colony. The measures of Governor Bligh were approved by the most respectable members of the community, and the conduct of Major Johnston had been generally condemned, and seems indeed to be wholly unjustifiable on any principle.

In the month of July, Colonel Foveaux landed at Sidney Cove with a reinforcement of 500 English troops, and immediately took possession of the Government, as the senior Officer present on the spot. Soon after his arrival, Colonel Foveaux issued a proclamation, in which he states his intention to take no part in the dispute between Governor Bligh and Major Johnston, which will be referred to the decision of His Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. John Grant had arrived at Sidney Cove, where he received every possible attention from several of the most respectable Members of the Settlement. Mr. Mosely's reception was mortifying, and such as might be expected from the aggravated circumstances of his case

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The Country ship Maryanne, which had left Penang with the convoy, lately arrived, and had parted company within two days sail of the Sand Heads, anchored below Kedegree on Saturday.

The following passengers have come round from Macao, on board the Transports and other vessels of the Fleet; viz.

Per Anna, Captain Scott:—Capt. Penny; Lieuts, C. C. Smith, Bolton, Gardiner, Hornby, and Carrington; and Mr. Surgeon Lawrie.

Per Providence, Capt. H. Reid:—Major Weguelin; Major Robertson (for Penang); Captains Blackenhagen and Stewart; Lieutenants Auriol, Walker, Watson, and Smith; and Mr. Hogg, Surgeon.

Per Elizabeth, Capt. C. H. Bean:—Captain Muller and family; Lieuts. Robarts, Lloyd and Kerchoffer; Dr. Swiney; and Capt. Herbet of the Country Service.

Per Auspicious, Capt Fergusson:—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. Metcalfe, and Capt. P. Cuming, late Commander of the ship Dundee.

Per Ouvidor Pereira, (Portuguese):—Mrs. Baring, George Baring, Esq. and family.

The Brig Cyclops, bound for the Coast, passed Kedgeree on Thursday; as did the Ship Wyndham, for Bombay, on Saturday.

The Minerva remains at Kedgeree, together with His Majesty's Ships Victor, Rattlesnake, Samarang, and Dasher.

The *Auspicious*, captain Fergusson, one of the fleet recently arrived from China, brought from thence to Calcutta nearly four Lacs of hard Dollars.

It appears that none of these ships, have imported any China Articles; as the Trade was

not to be opened, till the fleet had passed the Ladrones.

H. M. frigate *Modeste*, captain the Hon. George Elliott, came in to Kedgeree on Tuesday last, from a cruize.

The ship Emberg Perstavan, commanded by a Nacoda, from the Malabar Coast, and last from Coringa, arrived at Kedgeree on Wednesday.

On the same day, the brig Hebe, captain Galbraith, from Madras, passed Kedgeree inwards.

Europe Letters and News Papers were yesterday received in Calcutta, forwarded via the Cape of Good Hope, from whence they were transmitted by the Diana, transport, which vessel was spoken by the Fort William, as mentioned in a former Star.

We understand the Letters and Papers abovementioned, extend only to the middle of July.

The H. C. ship Streatham, capt. Dale, passed Kedgeree on Thursday and anchored in Saugur Roads.

The brig Marlah, J. Legoa, master, passed Kedgeree on Thursday, bound to Pegue.

On the 22d instant, the ships Diamond, captain Benson, and Mary, captain Allan, left Calcutta, to join the Western convoy assembling at Saugur.

Captain Spencer, of H. M. ship Samarang, left town on Thursday morning to join his ship at Kedgeree; from whence, we understand, she will proceed immediately to the Southward.

An Official notification has been communicated to the Merchants of Calcutta, that an Extra Convoy, for the protection of vessels proceeding to the Eastward, will be appointed to sail from hence, in the early part of the ensuing month.

The Right Honorable the Governor General entertained the Students attached to the College of Fort William, at Dinner, on Saturday last, the day of their Examination.

On Thursday morning died at his quarters in Fort William, Major General Sir George Braithwaitt Boughton, Bart. aged 46 years—The Funeral took place yesterday evening, with Military honors.—Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, were fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

The following Orders were published on the above occasion:—

FORT WILLIAM, Feb. 23, 1808.

Garrison Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General.

In consequence of the lamented decease of Major General Sir George Braithwaitt Boughton, Bart. by which melancholy event, His Majesty has lost a very valuable and zealous officer, it becomes the painful duty of the Right Honorable the Governor General to direct the last tribute of military honors to be paid to his remains.

The funeral party to be composed of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, and the Governor General's Body Guard, and to be commanded by Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, who will be pleased to give such further instructions, as he may judge necessary.

Minute guns to be fired, when the procession commences, until the Corpse shall be interred; during which time, the garrison Flag is to be lowered half mast.—All officers, off duty, are directed to attend.

Garrison Orders, by Major General Sir Ewen Bailie.

His Majesty's 14th foot, to be under arms this evening at 4 o'Clock, and to attend the funeral of the deceased, Major General Sir C. B. Boughton, furnished with three rounds of light cartridges, and lieutenant colonel Watson will give the necessary orders to that effect. The corps to parade in full force, and lieutenant colonel Watson will receive special instruction for his guidance on the occasion, from Major General Sir Ewen Bailie.

The Body Guard are to attend and become a component part of the Funeral Escort, attendant on the Remains of the late Major General Sir George Boughton, of His Majesty's Service; and captain Gall will give instructions to that effect, having received special instruction from Major General Sir Ewen Baillie. for his guidance on this occasion.

The Reserve in Garrison are to be under Arms, and drawn up on the Artillery Parade at 4 o'clock, where they will receive more particular Orders, and the Captain of the Reserve will give the necessary instructions to this effect.

All Officers. off duty, are directed to attend the Funeral; the Fort Adjutant, the Brigade Major of His Majesty's Service, and the Brigade Major of the Station, with Major General Sir G. B. Boughton's Staff, will attend on Horse back, at half past four o'clock.

The Minute Guns to cease uqon the discharge of the three Vollies at the Burying Ground, and Banner Rolls to be placed for that purpose.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

February 18, 1809.

PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

The Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, having appointed Saturday the 18th February, for a public disputation in the Asiatic Languages, to be held in conformity with the Statutes of the College, the Governors, Officers, Professors and Students of the College met at ten o'clock at the Government House; where the Members of the Supreme Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, with others of the principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few respectable Natives, were also assembled.

As soon as the Right Honorable the Visitor had taken his seat, the public exercises commenced in the following order.

First. PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

Position—"For the acquirement of a critical knowledge in the *Persian* language the study of Rhetoric is required as well as that of Grammar."

Respondent, ... G. Sotherby,
First Opponent, ... W. Forrester,
Second Opponent, ... G. Tod,
Moderator, ... M. Lumsden, Esq.

Second. HINDOOSTANEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position—"The diversity of climate, not any difference in the original constitution of the human understanding, is the cause of a dissimilarity between the productions of European and Oriental genius."

Respondent, ... H. Sargent,
First Opponent, ... J. Furneaux,
Second Opponent, ... R. H. Tulloh,
Moderator, ... Captain J. W. Taylor.

Third. BENGALEE.

DISPUTATION.

Position—"An accurate knowledge of the manners and genius of the *Hindoos*, is to be acquired by an attentive examination of their written compositions."

Respondent, ... H. Sargent,
First Opponent, ... W. Forrester,
Second Opponent, ... J. Furneaux,
Moderator, ... The Rev. W. Carey.

Fourth. ARABIC.

DISPUTATION.

Position—"The *Arabic* language stands more in need of the aids to be derived from the art of printing than any other Oriental tongue."

Respondent, ... G. Sotherby.
First Opponent, ... F, Macniac.
Second Opponent, ... G. Tod.
Moderater, ... M. Lumsden. Esq.

Fifth. MAHRATTA.

Declamation, - H. Sargent.

"That great utility is to be derived from the study of the *Mahratta* language."

When the Disputations and Declamation were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Right Honorable the Visitor, the several Students of the College, who were entitled under Statute VIII, to receive Degrees of Honor, as well as, successively, the whole of the Students, who at the late examination, had been found qualified to enter upon the Public Service; and had consequently obtained permission from the Visitor to quit the College under the rule contained in Section 11, Regulation 111, 1807. The President read the certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student, in pursuance of the above statute, specifying the proffciency which each had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount, if any, of the debt contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the College. When the certificates had been read, the visitor presented to each student entitled to receive a degree of honor, the usual diploma inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The students on whom the Right Honorable the visitor was pleased to confer a degree of honor on this occasion, and the languages for their high proficiency in which the degrees of honor were respectively conferred, are as follow.

George Sotheby, Persian. Arabic and Hindoostanee,
James Furneaux, Persian and Hindoostanee,
Henry Sargent, Hindoostanee and Bengalee,
William Forrester, Persian and Hindoostanee,
George Tod, Persian and Hindoostanee,
Robert Henry Tulloh, Persian and Hindoostanee.

The Honorary Prizes and Medals, adjudged at the late Public Examination, were distributed by the President of the Council College, to the following Students:

George Sotheby, as per annexed report, and a Medal of Merit adjudged in the 2d Term of 1808, for proficiency in Arabic,
William Forrester, as per annexed report,
Henry Sargent, ditto, and two Medals of Merit adjudged in the 2d Term of 1808, for proficiency in Hindoostanee and Bengalee,
George Tod, as per annexed report,
Robert Henry Tulloh, ditto ditto, and a Medal of Merit adjudged in the 3d Term of 1808, for proficiency in Persian,
Charles George Blagrave, as per annexed report,
Chaales James Davidson, ditto,
James William Grant, ditto,
James Furneaux, ditto,
Fry Magniac, ditto,
Henry Mortlock, ditto,
Holt Mc Kenzie, ditto,
William McIntosh, a Medal of Merit adjudged in the 3d Term of 1808, for profiiency in Hindoostanee.

REPORT.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1, Sotheby, G. Books value 500 Rs. and Medal. 2, Forrester, ditto 250 Rs. and Medal. 3, Tod, Medal. 4, Furneaux. 5, Tulloh.

Second Class.

6, Moore. 7, Lyon. 8, Mackenzie. 9, Chamberlain. 10, Barlow. 11, Macleod. 12, Wilder. 13, Magniac. 14. Sotheby, H.

Third Class.

15, Brown. 16, Robertson 17, Morrieson. 18, Wellesley. 19, Harding. 20, Harington. 21, Mortlock, 22, Jennings.

Fourth Class.

23, Fraser, A. C. 24, McIntosh, 25, Hunter. 26, Nisbet. 27, Smelt. 28, Scott.

ABSENT FROM EXAMINATION.

Blagrave, Fraser, J. J. Fane, Curtis, Melville, Whish, Declined Examination.

Smith, F. C. Trotter, A. Sargent, Calvert, Drew, Sick. Barwell, C. R. attended, but retired from Indisposition after the Oral Examination.

Sparks—Attended but retired after the Oral Examination.

ARABIC.

1, Sotheby, G. Medal. 2, Magniac. 3, Tod. 4. Furneaux.

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1, Sargent, books value 500 Rupees and Medal, 2, Sotheby, G. ditto 250 Rupees and Medal, 3, Tod, Medal 4, Forrester, 5, Furneaux.

Second Class.

6, Chamberlain, 7, Morreison, 8, Wilder, 9, Moore, 10, Brown, 11, Macleod, 12, Carlow, 13, Lyon. 14, Robertson, 15, Tucker, 16, Harding.

Third Class.

17. H. Sotheby, 18, Davidson, 19, Macintosh, 20, Kennedy, 21, Jennings, 22, Harington, 23, Blagrave, 54, A. C. Barwell, 25, Monckton.

Fourth Class.

26, Mackenzie, 27, Magniac, 28, Mortlock, 29, Pond, 30, Sparks, 31, J. J. Fraser, 32, Smelt, 33, Bird, 34, A. C. Fraser, 35, Wellesley, 36, Calvert.

Fifth Class.

37, Tytler. 38, F. C. Smith, 39, E. J. Smith. 40, Fane, 41, Hunter, 42, Curtis. 43, Belli, 44, Innes. 45, Scott. 46, Grant, 47, Russell, 48, Whish.

ABSENT FROM EXAMINATION.

Petrie, Lewin: Melville, Nisbet, declined examination; J, Trotter, and A. Trotter, Drew, sick; Forde. Barwell, attended, but retired after the Oral examination.

Mr. Tulloh, who was prevented by sickness from attending on the day of examination, was separately examined on a subsequent day, and found to have made proficiency such as to entitle him to a place in the first class.

BENGALEE.

First Class.

1. Sargent, Books, value 500 Rs. and Medal.

Second Class.

2. Forrester, Medal. 3. Monckton. 4. Furneaux.

Third Class.

5, Tucker. 6. Harding, 7. Pond, 8. Kennedy. 9. Davidson. 10. Belli. 11. Calvert, 12. Forde. 13. J. J. Fraser. 14. Blagrave. 15. A. C. Barwell. 16. E. J. Smith.

Mr. Tulloh was prevented by illness from attending the Examination; but stated by the professor to have made proficiency, such as to entitle him to a place in the second class.

MAHRATTA.

1. Sargent, Medal.

ABSENT FROM EXAMINATION.

G. Sotheby. Whish, declined Examination.

PERSIAN WRITING.

1. Blagrave, N. B. Obtained the first prize last year.
2. Tulloh, Books value 200 Rs. and Medal,
3, Grant Medal, 4, Barlow, 5, Sotheby, H. 6, Forrester.

NAGREE WRITING.

1, Blagrave, Books value 200 Rs. and Medal,
2, Davidson, Medal, 3, Forrester, 4, Sargent, 5, P. and

BENGALEE WRITING.

1. Davidson. Books value 200 Rs. and Medal,
2. Sargent, Medal, 3, Blagrave, 4, Tulloh, 5, Kennedy, 6, Barwell, 7, Forrester.

MAHRATTA WRITING.

Sargent.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Lyon.

Medals of merit are awarded to Messrs. Mackenzie, Magniac, and Mortlock, for their proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, and to Messrs. Tod and Furneaux, for their proficiency in the Arabic.

For the speech of the Right Honorable the Visitor, see Supplement.

SUPREME COURT.

CONSPIRACY.

Bhyeajaw *versus* Wm. Brodie, Esq. & Others. *February 16th, 1809.*

This Cause having been the subject of much public curiosity, some account of it will probably by expected to be found in the Mirror. The report that follows, gives a view of the proceeding in Court, upon the trial, which came on last Thursday.

Mr. Dickens stated the Pleadings.—These contained two Counts. By the first it was stated, that on the 15th of November 1803, the Rannee Neerootie died in the Zillah of Purneah, possessed of gold and silver current coin, jewels, land, &c. the amount of a lac of rupees a year and upwards, to all which property the Plaintiff was lawfully entitled to succeed, the Rannee having, on the day of her death, adopted Bhyeajaw the Plaintiff as her son and heir; and who, in consequence, by the laws, customs, and usages of the Hindoos, was entitled to all the Estates and other property of the said deceased Rannee Neerootie; but from which he was prevented by the interference of the Defendants, who notwithstanding they had notice of the premises, reepecting the claims of Bhyeajaw, did nevertheless unlawfully, maliciously, and corruptly conspire to keep out and hinder the Plaintiff from the possession of the said gold and silver current coin, land, &c.

And further it was stated, that the Plaintiff and three others, namely, Shree Narrain Roy Lulluck Narrain Roy and Rannarrain Roy, who also claimed as heirs to the Estate of the Rannee, did mutually agree to divide among themselves the property and Estates and that a Soloonama or Deed of agreement, was drawn up and executed by the said four parties, by which the Plaintiff was to possess one half of the Estate; and the three others, the remaining half among them, in equal proportions; but through the acts and interference of the Defendants, this agreement was put aside; wherefore the second Count charged the Defendants with labouring to persuade three of the parties to the Soloonama, viz Shree Narrain Roy, not to abide by the agreement. On which grounds the Plaintiff brought this action, laying his damages at Five hundred Thousand Rupees.

The Defendants pleaded the General Issue.

Mr. Strettell, leading Counsel for the Plaintiff, opened the case at some length He sincerely lamented that circumstances of an official nature, had cast on him the duty of acting the first part in this scene, in which he should otherwise have sustained only the second. The present case however was one that did not require much ingenuity to conduct, it rested on no nice or difficult ground: It was a case that called on him to ask for a verdict on the strong ground of facts supported by the most clear and decisive evidence. In calling their Lordships attention to the present charge, he admitted it to be of such a nature as nothing short of the clearest evidence ought to convict the Defendant. He admitted that, unless they could make out and prove a very strong case, they ought not to succeed in obtaining a verdict. And in submitting this case to their Lordships he would be careful not to overstate it—he would perfer that many of the particulars should come before the Court by the Evidence rather than by his statement.

In adverting to the character of Mr. Brodie, however respectable that might be, he was entirely shut out from all its benefit in the present case—here it could not be taken into account. If character could decide the question, he should say that this was a case that ought certainly not to be brought here; for if he were to look to the character of the Defendant, from his first introduction to this Country, up to the moment at which he is charged with the acts constituting the ground of this action, there was no man who stood higher in the general estimation of society, there was no man, he should have supposed, less capable of committing the acts with which he was charged. But they had probably all seen in their different walks in life, and experience had too often shewn instances of men who had been long conspicuous for virtue, suddenly receding, and falling to an abyss of misery; and if this case should be made out, it would add one more to the number: It would add another instance of the danger of giving way to those passions, whose influence when unrestrained, may overturn in a moment, the work of years.

The Plaintiff Bhyeajaw claims his succession to the Estates and property as the *Kurtah Pootah* and heir at law of the deceased Rannee Neerootie, to the exclusion of the heirs of her husband. He not only claims as heir to the Rannee by right of *Kurtah Pootah* or adoption, but he claims as nearly related to her by descent, being her first Cousin. It appeared that both the father and the mother of the Rannee died while she was in her infancy, when she was received into their family by the father and mother of the Plaintiff, who treated her in every respect as if she had been a daughter of their own, and in due course married her to the Rajah Indinarrain. On quitting her father's family, to live in the house of her husband, she took the Plaintiff with her, requesting that he might henceforward be considered as one of her family. This was no more than natural: it was nothing more than an acknowledgement of her gratitude to the family, to whose kindness she had been so much indebted. The Plaintiff was accordingly received into the Kannee's family, and on that occasion, his name was changed into that of Bhyeajaw, importing the near relationship in which he was held by the Rannee.

The marriage between the Rannee and the Rajah Indinarrain, was solemnized in 1758, and the Rajah lived 'till 1784. The widow survived her husband many years. She did not die 'till the 15th of November, 1803. The Rannee notwithstanding her firm and long established resolution to adopt the Plaintiff, and notwithstanding all her affection for him, had that jealousy natural to one possessing such immense property and dominion.—She was apprehensive of losing or diminishing her own consequence, by investing another with any share of it, and therefore delayed the act of adopting Bhyeajaw, till near the close of her life. Her husband, before his death, had sanctioned with his permission, he had indeed enjoined that she should adopt Bhyeajaw or one of his brothers as heir to their Estates; but this act she long delayed from jealousy or apprehension to share her personal consequence. The Plaintiff and his brothers, it was to be observed, were the heirs at law to the Estates, by descent and relationship, even had not the Rannee invested Bhyeajaw with his present character.—On the 14th of November, the Rannee finding herself dangerously ill, she consulted the Pundits as to the forms of adoption; and on the day following, after consulting with an Astrologer, according to the usual superstition of the Hindoos, to fix on a fortunate hour for the performance of the ceremony, she did at the time so appointed, adopt the Plaintiff as her son and heir, and did thus invest him with the right and title to her Estate. On the same day, some hours after the performance of this ceremony, the Rannee died leaving Bhyeajaw in possession of the Estates.

As natural to suppose, the news of the death of a personage of such consequence the adoption of Bhyeajaw as her heir, and the other circumstances, connected with these events, were immediately communicated to Mr. Brodie, then acting Judge and Magistrate of the zillah of Purneah. The Dewan of the family Ishuc Loll, and one of the Defendants charged as a party in this conspiracy, went to Mr. Brodie's house and informed him of the Rannee's death. A conversation ensued between him and Ishuc Loll; after which an order was given by Mr. Brodie, in his capacity of Magistrate, directing Ishuc Loll to put seals on the property of the deceased; stating that, on the following day, he would himself go to the late residence of the Rannee, to ascertain what further steps were necessary. Ishuc Loll, in pursuance of the order from Mr. Brodie, proceeded and placed seals upon the property, but not without opposition and remonstraaces on the part of Bhyeajaw, and the servants of the family.

Mr. Brodie attended on the following day at the family residence of the late Rannee, when he was more fully informed of the fact of the Plaintiff having been adopted on the day preceding. And on this occasion Mr. Brodie acknowledged the title of the Plaintiff, he took him by the hand on the steps of the house, and presented him to the family as paternal heir to the Estate; and a smrll Nuzzer of 20 Rupees, as usual on such occasions, was presented by the Plaintiff, and accepted by Mr. Brodie, in acknowledgement of the title of Bhyeajaw—It was from thence evident that no suspicion had arisen in his mind at that time, as to the validity of the Plaintiff's title, After this formal act, after this acceptance of the Nuzzer, acknowledging the rights and title of the Plaintiff:—one would suppose that no doubts or difficulty could occur to the Plaintiff's possessing the Estates; more particularly when they looked at the clauses in the Code of Regulations specially applicable to this case, and of

which Mr. Brodie could not possibly be ignorant—He would here read that clause of the Regulations—See Regulation 5th of 1799, Sect. 3.—One would suppose that after accepting this Nuzzer from a man who claimed as *kurtah pootah*, and was known to be the adopted heir and dear relation of the Ranee, and having at the same time these Regulations in his view, one would suppose that the first step of Mr. Brodie would be to inform the Government or the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut of the state of the case, of what he had done, of the Nuzzer that he had accepted, and of all that had happened. This at least was the natural course, and which would have presented itself to every honest and direct mind on such an occasion. That however was not the conduct of Mr. Brodie; he resorted to a line of proceeding which it must be for him to explain, and which had excited the strongest suspicions.

On the 16th of Nov. the same day on which he accepted of the Nuzzer from the Plaintiff, he wrote this letter to Mr. Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Government in the Judicial Department:

To GEORGE DOWDESWELL, *Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

"Sir,

"I beg to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that the Rannee Neerote died yesterday, after a short illness: and was burnt, according to the usual ceremonies, in the evening.

"In consequence of a Representation made to me, by the Nazzeer of the Court, a copy of which I enclose, and in order to prevent embezzlement, I directed the seals of the Court to be fixed, and took such other measures for the temporary care of the property of the deceased, as are directed by the Regulations.—Reg. 5. Sect 7. of 1799."

The letter goes on to say, that he would attend himself on the following, day, at the Rannee's late dwelling, and direct such further measures, for the safety of the property as might appear necessary; and adds, that he had received a petition from the confidential servant of the family, for 15,000 rupees, stated to have been expended in conducting the funeral expences.

The document enclosed in this letter, and called a Representation from the Nazeer of the Court, dated on the 15th of Nov. was to this effect.

"The Rannee Neerootie, having died while there was but a little of the day remaining, without having made a will or writing in favour of any one, and the servants of the family being in charge of the property, as there is no heir either natural or appointed, it is suggested that the property should be taken in charge by the Court."

This then was the document upon which Mr. Brodie states that he was induced to write an order directing the Estate and property of the Rannee to be placed under charge of the Court. This statement, however, which was forwarded to Government, was a misrepresentation of the facts, and suppressed material parts of the truth. Was Mr. Brodie acting fairly to the Government or to the Plaintiff, after what he had himself witnessed in the morning, to transmit such a statement as this; after he had found that the Plaintiff had been adopted by the Rannee, and as *Kurteh Pootah* in possession of the house and Estates, was it fair to say that there was no heir: It was true that there was no will nor any writing of the Rannee to that effect; but the fact of the adoption of the Plaintiff, and of his being in actual possession of the property were entirely suppressed. So that taking this document in the way that the Defendant himself has stated, it is defective upon the face of it, leaving much to account for, much was required to be investgated, much to be explained, before the unfavourable inferences that arose could be removed.

But it would appear that this document, this representation from the Nazzeer which is dated on the 15th was neither written nor presented to Mr. Brodie on that day, but was fabricated on the 16th. This fact would be sustained by the clearest testimony of the Tannadar. It would be proved that no such paper as this representation respecting the danger of the property, was even written on the 15th, much less presented on that day and an order written upon it, to put the Seals of the Court upon the property, as stated by Mr. Brodie in his letter to Government—it will appear from the evidence of the Tannadar, that it was impossible that this document could have been written on the 15th of November. If that fact shall be proved does not the statement made to Government by Mr. Brodie, lay the foundation *in limine* in this early stage of his proceeding, of strong suspicion? Did it not afford a ground for the strongest inference of bad motive? Unquestionably it did. It would be for the Defendant to rebut such inference; and if he should succeed; if he should vindicate himself from the charge, he should be among the first to congratulate Mr. Brodie on a satisfactory explanation of his conduct.

In consequence of this letter from Mr. Brodie, an answer was sent by Mr. Dowdeswell on the 28th of Nov. expressing the approbation of the Government of the measures he had taken, and directing him to report any claims that might be preferred to the Estate; not being at all aware of the adoption of Bhveajaw, of his having been left in possession of the Estate, nor of the recognition of his claim by the acceptance of the Nuzzer; all these circumstances having been suppressed in the report made to Government by the Defendant. Confiding in the representation that he had transmitted as a true statement of the facts; believing in the intestacy of the Rannee, and that there was no heir to her Estate, they naturally confirmed the measures that Mr. Brodie had adopted.

(We regret that we are obliged to postpone the remainder of this Report 'till our next number.)

BOMBAY,—February 22, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from a Respectable Merchant in England, on the increased and unprecedented demand for Pepper in Spain.

"You mention in your last the general stagnation of trade in Bombay, in consequence of the state of affairs in Europe. The local governments, you observe, now find no difficulty in collecting the Company's investment; on the contrary, that at your presidency there is a sufficient stock of pepper in the Company's godowns to supply the European market for the next fourteen years; at the period you wrote it was impossible that you could have contemplated the recent events in Spain, and the consequent establishment of a more intimate political and commercial intercourse with that country, than has ever hitherto existed. The demand for pepper throughout Spain, is surprising; the London merchants have disposed of the little they had on hand, at an enormous profit, and the *bon vivans* in England, will shortly find some difficulty in procuring pepper to season their ragouts. I have no doubt, that silks, cottons, and other Indian commodities would find an easy vent in Spain."

Bombay, *Feb. 21st* 1809.

A. B.

In addition to this, we subjoin a paragraph from the Hurkaru extraordinary to the same purpose.—The blockading system of Buonoparté, seems to have got an irrecoverable shock from his outrageous provocation of the Spaniards.

"The whole of the East India produce on hand in England, had been shipped for the Continent; and a most sudden and favourable change had consequently taken place in the whole markets."

CEYLON,—March 1, 1809.

HEAD QUARTERS.

MOUNT LANINIA 28th February 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland having just received private Information that the Detachment of His Majesty's 3d Ceylon Regiment now serving on the Coast, have in an attack, the first in which they were ever engaged, conducted themselves in the usual manner which all His Majesty's Regiments have ever done when called upon to serve their King & their Country, directs that the part of that Regiment on this Island do receive an extra allowance of Arrack as a Testimony at once of His Approbation of the Conduct of the Detachment on the Coast and his Conviction that whenever the rest of the Regiment is called into action it will behave with Similar Zeal and Similar Advantage to the Public Service.

(Signed) H. Q. Brownrigg
Dep. Adj. Genl.

On the 23d instant the following Ships arrived at Point de Galle from China under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Dedaigneuse, bound to Bombay.

Ship Friendship, Capt. Suxpetch,—Cornwallis, Capt. Elderston,—Loujee Family, Capt. Brown,—Charlotte, Capt. Leshe,—Jehangeer, Capt. Howell,—Charles, Capt Robson.—David Scott, Capt. Gibb,—Milford, Capt. Tate,—Alexander, Capt. Robb.

Columbo] Arrived. February the 17th Grab *Romany*, Nacodah Said Alli, Moor from Pulo-Penang.

Sloop *Andy Narum*, Ambo Sarang, Moor, from Vizagapatam.

February the 18th. Schooner *Eliza*, Tindal Santiago, from Quilon.

February the 20th Brig *Ariel*, Captain, F. Dickson, from Quilon.

February the 21st. H. M. Ship *Belliqueux*, G. Byng, Esq. Captain, from Point de Galle.

February the 22d. Grab *Minerva*, Captain Brown, from Point de Galle.

Arrived, Feb. the 22d Grab *Minerva*, Captain Brown, from Point de Galle.

H. C. Ship *Dewaynes*, Captain Normand from Point de Galle.

February the 24th Brig *Diamond*, Sarang Hussengir from Bombay.

February the 25th Ship *Betsey*, Captasn Kelpanik, from Chittagong.

February the 26th Ketch *Doriat Daulet*, from Callicot.

Schooner *Maria*, Sarang Bava John, from Portonovo.

English Extracts.

FINAL RETREAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY FROM SPAIN.

Burgos *August*, 17.

This morning at five o'clock, the French army, consisting of 15,000 men, under Marshal Bessieres, left the town precipitately, in consequence of a summons sent by Generals Cuesta and Blake, who are to enter it to-morrow, threatening that in case they did not evacuate it by that time no quarters would be given. From the French themselves, we learn that Joseph Bonaparte returned to Bribeisea, where he still continued.

Leon, August 25.

Yesterday, orders were given to all the divisions of Gallicia to assemble in this city on the 1st of September, and for the whole army to march the following day for Burgos,—the French are in number from 38 to 40,000 men; the army of Gallicia about 40,000—and that of Asturias will amount to 30,000. It is thought, that by the 7th of September, the greater part of our armies will join, in order to attack the French in different points, and to surround them.—The army of Spain, which will act in conjunction with our allies, will amount to 70,000 men; consequently we expect that not a single Frenchman will escape out of Spain.

Sept. 2.

We are assured that his Westphalian Majesty, otherwise Jerome Buonaparte has lately sent a letter, sealed with his royal arms, to thr Lady whom he married some years ago in America.

It was addressed to her as "Miss Paterson," and was accompanied with several presents of considerable value. In his letter, he acquainted her, that his Imperial brother, Napoleon, having called him to the kingly dignity, and reasons of State having compelled him to give his hand to a Princess of the German Empire, she must no longer consider him in any other light than as a Sovereign unconnected with her by former ties. This youngest representative of the family destined by Providence to reign over Europe, may, possibly, like his brother Joseph find himself ere long in a situation to induce Miss Paterson rather to congratulate herself, than to regret that she has not been made Queen of Westphalia.

Mr. WHITBREAD'S Letter to LORD HOLLAND.

This Publication, which has naturally excited much interest in the political world, made its appearance on Thursday. After some personal compliments to the Noble Lord to whom the letter is addressed, the writer proceeds as follows:—

"Within a short period, news has arrived as cheering to the heart of man as ever was announced to an admiring world.—Every part of Spain, not absolutely occupied by the French troops, has separately, and without any possibility of previous concert, and yet, as if by common consent, declared itself against the injustice cruelty, and oppression of the French Emperor, and for the Prince of Asturias, under the title of Ferdinand VII. The nation, in the absence of its Government, without breaking forth into those furious excesses of sanguinary licentiousness which have disgraced the good cause of other countries, and brought the name of Liberty into disrepute, is now committed against the power of France. The public discussion of the passing events can no longer be injurious, by fanning the flame which might have been kindled to the fruitless destruction of the virtuous and the brave, and cannot now render abortive the plans adopted for their success.

"After the communication made by Lord Castlereagh to the Lord Mayor, I firmly expected some application to Parliament for an additional vose of credit, or at least some message from the Crown. When such proceedings were out of the question, on the day of the prorogation itself, I expressed myself shortly on the subject, in my place, but the momentary expectation of interruption prevented my saying all that I wished upon any of the topics, and from enterring upon some of them altogether. From what then passed, I found I had been before misunderstood. Upon such a subject I cannot endure misrepresentation, the consequence of misunderstanding, and therefore I address myself through you to the Public.

"The whole undivided heart of Great Britain and Ireland, nay, of France itself, and of the world, must be with Spain. Would to God the whole undivided strength of the world could be combined at this moment against the armies of her oppressor, in Spain! Ministers had declared that no mixed interests should interfere, that all the exertion should be for Spain, and Spain alone: and I am happy to acknowledge that the part of the King's Speech, which relates to Spain, bears out the professions which had been before made. It has my unqualified approbation. The policy is sound, and the expressions could not have been better chosen.

"Arms, ammunition, money, let them be poured in with a hand as liberal as can be conceived. All they ask for, and nothing they do not ask for. If an army shall hereafter be required, let no consideration of rank or favour interfere in the selection of the Officer to command it. The stake is too precious to be risked in inadequate hands. The country has a high opinion of the military talents, the gallantry, and the other qualifications of the Officer now in Ireland, ready to embark with a limited force. May the appointment of a General for any larger force be equally judicious, and equally acceptable to the public. Thus shall we render ourselves worthy of being the supporters of Spanish valour, and Spanish virtue. Thus shall we best add to their chance of success—Thus shall we render the most effectual support to this Empire & the world. This cause is indeed the cause of justice and humanity. If it prospers, stupendously glorious will be the victory. If it fails, their conqueror will have obtained any thing rather than honour; but the Spaniards of this day will be recorded to the latest posterity as a people deserving of a better fate, and they will have afforded a noble example for the imitation of the inhabitants of these Islands, when their battle, the last battle of the European world, shall be fought.

"I come to the other topic, on which I did not touch on Monday for fear of interruption, and on which I did not explain myself. At the conclusion of my speech, on the act of approbation, I declared that I still adhered to the opinions I laid down on the 29th of February last, when I moved as a resolution in the House of Commons, "That there is nothing in the present state of the war, which ought to preclude his Majesty from embracing any fair opportunity of acceding to, or commencing a negotiation with the enemy, on a footing of equality & honour." I maintain that proposition now: and because I re-asserted it in the House of Commons on the day I alluded to, it has been falsely and basely stated, that I advised the purchase of peace, by the abandonment of the heroic Spaniards to their fate. God forbid! A notion so detestable never entered my imagination. Perish the man who could entertain it! Perish this country, rather than its safety should be owing to a compromise so horribly iniquitous! My feelings at the time I spoke, ran in a direction totally opposite to any thing so disgusting and abominable.

"I am not, however, afraid to say, that the present is a moment which I think negotiation might be proposed to the Emperor of the French by Great Britain, with the certainty of this great advantage, that if the negotiation should be refused, we should be at least sure of being *right* in the eyes of God and Man. An advantage which, in my opinion, we have never yet possest, from the commencement of the contest to the present hour, and the value of which is far beyond all calculation.

"If the emancipation of Spain, the enthronement of Ferdinand VII. and the amelioration of the government of that country, through the means of the legitimate organ of their *Cortes*, or any other of their own choosing, could be effected without bloodshed, is there a man existing who would not prefer the accomplishment of these objects by the means of negociation, rather than by the sword? If Mr. Fox were happily alive, and had power commensurate with his ability, I see a bare possibility that his genius might turn this crisis to such great account. Nothing should be done but in concert with the Spaniards, and the complete evacuation of Spain by the French armies, the abstinence from all interference in her internal arrangements, the freedom of the Royal Family, might be the conditions of the negociation. There is no humiliation in such a proposal. What a grateful opportunity would at the same time present itself of making a voluntary offer of restitutions; which, when demanded, it might, perhaps, be difficult to accede to! What a moment to attempt the salvation, and the re-establishment of the tranquillity of the North!

"All this I had in contemplation at the time I said I should not think it improper now to offer a negociation for peace. I should be desirous of conveying these terms to the Court at Bayonne, and of proclaiming them to the world. If they should be accepted, is there a statesman who could doubt of their propriety, of their justice, of their honor? If rejected, is there a free spirit in the Universe that would not join in applauding the justice and moderation of Great Britain, in condemning the violence, the injustice, and ambition of the Emperor of the French.

"These are my views, and I am desirous they should be known. I may be deemed romantic for entertaining them. But I trust that those who may treat me as chimerical or absurd, will not be betrayed into an opposite and more dangerous extreme. That in contemplating the success of Spain, they will not be carried back to old visionary schemes, which have been so often tryed, and have so often failed, and a renewal of which, under any circumstances, would prove abortive, and could only cement more strongly the power of France, and again deluge the continent with blood.

"I am, &c. &c.

"SAMUEL WHITBREAD."

CHIEF COMMAND OF THE EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.

From an English Paper.

Since it is very honourably resolved to assist Spain with all the force and money which may be requisite to the enterprise, a consideration of some importance naturally presents itself, which involves in the decision we shall give it the hopes and destiny of the adventure.

This consideration will instantly suggest itself—Who is to have the command of our military expedition? Under whose auspices are we to embark in an attempt, to say the least of it the most hazardous, if we act up to the part expected from us, of any in which Great Britain has been engaged during the war.

Without we fill our offices of military command with discreet and competent men, our system of power is necessarily inefficacious; our resources become useless, and our assistance ridiculous and contemptible.

In choosing a military commander, we commit the hopes and fortune of the nation to his single discretion: no charge can be more serious; no exercise of duty requires more deliberation.

It has been the misfortune of this kingdom through a long course of years, that the spirit of Party which has invariably prevailed amongst us, has had a tendency to cramp the government, and limit its choice, in the administration of this branch of the prerogative.

These observations are suggested by the curiosity which at present agitates every mind with respect to the Officer whom Ministers intend to employ in the command of our Spanish Expedition. Many rumours are afloat with regard to their choice: it has been stated by some that the Commander in Chief was willing to take upon himself the command: we sincerely hope not. No one can entertain a higher opinion than we do of the personal courage of his Royal Highness; besides, contemplating him in another character, he is fully entitled to the praises and confidence of the nation. In is œconomy and administration of the army, in his attention to the soldiers' comforts, in his cultivating a more gentlemanly and refined point of honour among the officers; considering him in the possession of these qualities as a Commander, no man has done more for his country. But the reason for which we are averse that the present Expedition should be committed to him, is, that he is constantly unsuccessful.

In no one circumstance has the God of War deigned to smile upon him—Some unaccountable fatality, some predestinated ill luck, accompanies almost every thing that he does—He fights under unauspicious stars: he is an ill-omened Commander—We confess his skill, his courage, his patience, his prudence and magnanimity: we acknowledge in him all that prodigality of qualities which entitle a Commander to success, but they are absolutely wasted and rendered useless by the frowns of an adverse fortune.

This is a sufficient reason why his Royal Highness should not covet the command.

The Greeks always had a custom of consul-

ting their Oracles for the character of a General's fortune before they employed him; they judged skill and talents useless without the concurrence of lucky omens, and many of their best Commanders prided themselves upon no reputation so much as that of good fortune and prosperity.

The Earl of Chatham has been mentioned for the command—It would not be flattery, but a kind of uncivil irony, to dwell upon the military services which the Earl of Chatham has rendered to the country—He is a man of acknowledged talents, and, as we conclude, of personal courage; but where he has gained his military skill we are at a loss to know—We have heard of his Lordship at the Admiralty and at the Ordnance Board; but as a military character, with all possible respect for his Lordship, we do not remember to have heard of him even in Hyde-Park.

During the life of his brother Mr. Pitt, who must be supposed to have known him best, the Earl of Chatham, in all the shifting and changes of political place, was never, to our knowledge, once mentioned for a military command.—Into *at sudden reputation for this species of knowledge he is grown with the present Ministry, we are at a loss to surmise or suspect a reason.

Sir Arthur Wellesley is perhaps the least objectionable of those who have been mentioned for this command—His victory over the Danes does not entitle him to any very brilliant or durable palm, being a victory rather stolen than gained, more of surprise than a defeat.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, however, is a good soldier, and, what is the greatest point, a successful one.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day Wednesday the 15th Inst.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK

AN Invoice of Mock Jewellery, an Invoice of Looking Glasses, a Quantity of Cutlery, Piece Goods, and Furniture, and 13 dozen of fine Europe Cotton Hose, and Sundry other articles AT 12 O'CLOCK

50 dozen of Brandy.

To be sold by Public Outcry,

AT

J. GRAVES'S

LIVERY STABLES.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A BEAUTIFUL bay arab horse, 7 years old, well calculated for a Gentleman of great weight.

A chesnut arab horse, of great strength and likely to make a complete charger.

A chesnut arab saddle horse, with good action.

A pair of bay curricle horses.

A dun saddle horse, with great spirit and good action, also several other saddle and bandy horses, will be put up at the same time.

A pair of Grey Curricle Horses, with a Curricle that answers also for a Bandy, the Horses go well together or seperately in a Bandy.

SEMENARY ST. THOME,

MRS. M. TURNER has the Honor to offer her greatful acknowledgements to the Parents and Guardians of the Children who have hitherto been placed under her care; and begs to assure them and the public that her unremitted attention to the Health, Education and Morals of her Scholars, will be exerted to merit a continuance of their support and favor.

MARCH 14, 1809.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By R. A. Ashton,

PORT Wine, in pints, from Harper, at 3 Pagodas per dozen.

Sherry Wine, from ditto, in quarts, 6 Pags. per dozen.

Pale Ale, in bottles warrented, at 3 Pagodas per dozen.

White Wine Vinegar, at three and a half Pagodas per dozen.

Coniac Brandy, at 7 Pagodas per dozen.

The above Liquors may be depended on.

ALSO

FIVE BANDIES

Of different Descriptions,

NEW AND SECOND HAND.

The prices very moderate, they are all with Hood.

Messrs. Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook & Co.

BEG Leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that their annual China Investment is arrived on the Gangava, Captain Purvis, and as soon as it is landed, the orders on their Books will be immediately executed

POPHAMS BROADWAY, 15th *March*, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT,

COTTAH KISTNAMAH CHITTY, begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that his Investment is arrived per Ship Ganjava, Consisting of a General Assortment of China Articles in the highest preservation, and of a very Superior quality, which will be exposed for Sale, as soon as landed at the China Shop Opposite to Messrs Benny and Dennison's House in the Armenian Street.

MADRAS, 14th *M rch* 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GOVERNMENT having sanctioned the Construction of a Bridge across tht River between Colonel Orr's Garden and the Spur Tank.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed Proposals for constructing the said Bridge by contract, will be received by them at the office of the Accountant General, on, or before, Tuesday the 28th Instant, at noon.

The Bridge to consist of fifteen Piers, and to be constructed on the same plan, and of similar materials, with those lately erected near Mr. Oakes's and Doctor Andersons's Gardens.

It is to be particularly observed, that the Tenders are to include every expence incident to the completion of the Bridge, comprehending the caulking and dammering of the Planks, and the Jelly and Gravel Road over it, and that the work is to be delivered over by the Contracter, in perfect readiness for public accommodation.

The proposals to be addressed "To the directors of the Madras Lottery," and to be Superscribed "Proposals for erecting a Bridge across the River near Colonel Orr's Garden."

FORT ST GEORGE 10th *March* 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Members of the Road Committee considering the Necessity of an immediate and local Superintendence in every part where Repairs are carrying on, and the impossibility of the attention of any one Individual, being directed to the Superintendence of every branch of the Repairs which it will be necessary to effect within as Short a period as possible, has Suggested the expediency of inviting the Gentlemen in the Vicinity of whose Residencies repairs are particularly required, to lend their aid to the promotion of their own, and the public convenience, by procuring Estimates of the Expense of such Repairs, and Seeing that they are properly executed.

Notice is accordingly hereby given, that the Committee will receive from any Gentlemen desirous of having the Roads in their Vicinity repaired, Estimates of the expense of such repairs; and on their being examined by the Committee, Advances of Money will be made to the Gentlemen forwarding them, who will be requested to see that they are properly applied.

Fort St. George 10th March 1809

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GREY ARAB SADDLE HORSE, sound, and near 15 hands high—He is parted with only because the owner has no further use for him—His price, including a Saddle and Bridle, is 150 Pagodas.

Also a BAY BANDY HORSE, who will also go in a Saddle,—young & quiet—Price only 55 Pagodas.

For particulars Enquire of Mr. James Dobbin, Popham's Broadway.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A HANDSOME Curricle, a New Europe patent Harness, and a pair of handsome bay Horses, an excellent match, and steady & quiet in Harness. One of them is an Arab, & they are large enough for a Carriage. The Curricle has bandy shafts and each of the Horses go well in single Harness—Price 500 pagodas.

For particulars enquire of Mr. James Dobbin, Popham's Broadway.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE ADJOINING,

MR. W. HOGG's,

COACH MANUFACTORY,

AN Elegant Assortment of Unmade Millinary and Haberdashery &c. landed from the Honorable Company's Ship Tottenham and General Stuart which he is now receiving, consisting chiefly of the following Articles.

White and Coloured Satin, Blue Velvet, Sarsnet and Persian of different colours, damask Sarsnet and Crapes of different Colours, Silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured Silk Shawls, Italian love of different colours, Swansdown Trimming, Ladies and Gentlemen's Open Clock Silk and Cotton Stockings, Ladies Silk Mitts and Cotton Sleeves, Silk Cord and Tassels, Leno Muslin plain and figured, Leno Robes; do. coloured borders, Veined Cambric of different patterns, coloured Muslin, French and Scotch Cambric, Spider nett of different patterns, Leno Veils of different patterns, coloured Ribband, White and black patent lace, black and white patent Square and half handkercheifs, White Patent Cap, Veils, Muslins, Trimmings of different patterns feathers of sorts, Limirick long and short Gloves, white Kid long and short Gloves, Ladies Work Boxes, Cotton Thread, Pins of different sizes, Tapes, Bobbins, Silk Stay Laces, Glove Ties, coloured Marking Thread, Wire and Cambric Buttons, Silk and Paper fans plain and Spangled, Essences, Consisting of Rose, Orange, Lemon, Burgamot, Tubereuse, & Marechalle. Windsor soap, Toys Consisting of dress'd dolls, Tambarins, and Drums. A small quantity of Arrow Root, in Tin Canisters, Magnisia in bottles, as also some Silver Cavalry braid, Gold and Silver Epauletts, Sword Knotts, Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, Buff and coloured Gloves, large size Spunges, &c. &c.

The day that the Sale is to commence, will be noticed in a future Paper.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By R. A. Ashton,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE ADJOINING,

MR. WM. HOGG's,

COACH MANUFACTORY,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE.

AT HALF PAST, 10 O'CLOCK.

SUNDRY Articles of Plate, & Plated Ware, Household furniture, a Choice Collection of Books, and other Articles belonging to a Gentlemen that has quitted the Settlement.

N. B. Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Friday.—On the same day will be Sold at 12 o'clock Precisely two Strong Persian saddle Horses belonging to a Gentleman gone from Madras.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On TUESDAY next, the 21st Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK.

AN Invoice of Sadlery, Consisting of 12 Hunting Saddles, with quilted and plain Knee Flaps, Bridles &c. complete.

An Invoice of Elegant Pattern Europe Chintz, for Lady's morning dresses and Furniture.

ALSO

An Invoice of Books, amongst which are Pope's works, Bacon's works, Aikins's Milton, Homer Burlesquid—Flim Flams, (Satire) several setts of Novels in English and French—the whole elegantly bound and imported on the late Ships from England.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Franck & Thomson,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM

On TUESDAY next, the 21st Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Fluted and Plain Tumblers, Wine and Water Glasses of sizes, Madeira, Claret, Liquor and Beer Glasses, Quart and Pint Decanters.

LOST.

A Small black and tan Terrier Dog. Disappeared on Sunday last. About 7 Months old, and answers to the name of Snap. Whoever will bring him to the Towa Major's House in the Fort will receive 3 pagadas reward.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK

EIGHTEEN kegs of herrings, nine kitts of pickled salmon, one hundred and sixty-six coat and shoe brushes, also the perfumery, advertised in the last Madras Courier for sale, on Thursday last.

AND

On Account of the Shippers, Four Casks of Ale, landed from the H. C. Ship Ocean.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th Instant,

AT 12, O'CLOCK,

TWENTY-FOUR CASKS

OF

American Salt Beef,

AND

SEVERAL CASES

OF

FLORENCE OIL.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

TWO—2 Pole Marquees,—Three, One Pole Tents,—Four Baggage Tents,—Two Small Do.

ALSO

A one Poled Tent, made of the best Salem Canvas, lin'd with Chintz, with double walls, and outer Kunnaughts which surround the Tent, beyond the extent of the Tent Pins.—The whole quite new and never used.

AND

A few Camp Cotts and Tables.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Two Bengal Palanquins, and 2 Dooleys.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To morrow THURSDAY, the 16th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

FIFTY TWO BAGS OF COCOA.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK

THE Effects of the late Ensign George Newman, Consisting of Wearing Apparel, A Sword, Camp Cott &c. &c.

Messrs. Bruce & Scott.

HAVE the honor to inform the Ladies of the Settlement that they will expose for Sale this Morning a Box of fashionable Wreaths and flowers.

Popham's Broadway, March 15, 1809.

Messrs. Bruce & Scott.

ACQUAINT their Friends, that a part of their,

China Investment.

Has arrived on the Ganjava, which will be exposed for Sale as soon as landed, When a Supply will be forwarded to Mr. Scott at Hydrabad.

Popham's Broadway, March 15, 1809.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSEINTHE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their orders and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1809.

Speech of the Right Honorable the Governor General, at the examination of the Students at the College in Calcutta, which took place on the 18th ultimo.

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

The progress of this institution in promoting its important ends, the increase of studious exertion, and the consequent advancement of learning from year to year, are objects connected with so many interesting consequences, that they justly command an anxious and vigilant observation, more especially in those stations imposed upon them both a charge and responsibility in the administration of the College of Fort William.

It would appear, therefore, to be a suitable as well as useful practice to compare at each annual examination the last with the preceding year. If the latter period should have fallen short in diligence or efficiency, the causes of so mortifying a result will be searched for and the remedies applied, while a sense of present humiliation may become a stimulus to future efforts for the recovery of lost credit. On the contrary, if we may claim a progress in the studies of the College we shall find in the gratifying consciousness of meritorious conduct, and in the approbation of the world the best rewards of past and the best encouragements of future exertion. I should wish, I own, and I am persuaded I do not wish in vain, that the students of each year should feel themselves charged with the honor of the College, and the hopes of the public during their respective periods of probation; and that they should keep the coming anniversary in view, with a laudable solicitude for their individual credit, heightened by its union with that of the institution, of which they are members, and with the public good.

In conformity with these views, I propose to place the past year in parallel with the preceding; and it is with cordial satisfaction I am enabled to say, that notwithstanding the high reputation which crowned the studies of 1807, those of the latter period have not only maintained the ground already acquired, but afford to the present year an undoubted title to claim a sensible and essential progress.

I must, however preface the review on which I am entering with an observation on which I may enlarge somewhat more fully in the sequel. The acquisitions made in the present year, may not in all cases, result ostensibly from a mere numerical comparison of the students, who composed the different classes, into which the several languages were in these two periods respectively divided. Under this mode of comparison, the advantage, which is not uniform on either side, is, in truth, too limited in amount, and too precarious and questionable in its principle, to furnish satisfactory conclusion. It is rather in the scale of proficiency attached to the classes of the respective years, that the superiority of the period now under consideration is evinced, but in that material and decisive point, its existence will be found fully established.

I proceed, however, with the parallel proposed under the several heads of comparison, which were assumed in the discourse I last delivered from this place.

The number of Students reported competent to enter on the service, was twenty in the last year, and is seventeen in the present. But the College Council has been induced by considerations, which appear to me just and judicious, to recommend, that two other Gentlemen, reported proficient in one language, should be added to those who are to quit College, as being competent to discharge the duties of that branch of the service, to which they are destined. I shall think it my duty to state more particularly the grounds of this slight departure from the general rule, which requires a proficiency in two languages to entitle the student to quit College. I mention it at present for the purpose of observing, that this addition gives nineteen competent to enter on the service; and the two years, therefore, may be considered as nearly balanced, shewing only a difference of one, too inconsiderable to furnish any argument of superiority or decline. It must be considered also as a full compensation for the trifling difference in number between the two returns that of those now reported to be qualified, two are conversant in four languages, of which but one example was furnished the former year.

I observe with pleasure, that the Persian classes have somewhat gained in the number of students, twenty-seven presented themselves for examination in 1808; twenty-eight in the present year, I do not mention this small excess as marking any sensible superiority of the later period; but as proving that in this point, the ground formerly acquired has been well maintained.

A result entirely satisfactory will be furnished, also, by a comparison of Persian proficiency in the two years.

The first class in Persian, consisted in the former year of six; the second class of nine. In the latter year five only have been ranked in the first class, and nine in the second. There would appear therefore to have been a reduction of one in the number of those who have attained the degree of proficiency required in the two first classes of Persian. But this numerical inequality, so minute, that we must account it casual, will by no means afford any solid advantage to the preceding year, if the comparison be allowed to turn rather on the degrees of proficiency, than on the number of proficients; for independent of some considerations to which I shall have occasion hereafter advert, Mr. Sotheby is, beyond doubt, much more eminently proficient in Persian, and I may add, in Arabic, than any of the students who passed the preceding examination.

The first Hindostanee class in January 1808, contained eight students, and the second six; the first class in the present year comprises six, including Mr. Tulloh, who was separately examined, but eleven have attained the second. The two classes, therefore, give an addition of three proficient scholars in the present year. And in abatement of the advantage which might be claimed for last year of two in the number of highly proficient students, we are entitled to pass to the credit of the present year, the eminence which Mr. Sargent has attained in the knowledge of the Hindostanee as well as of the Bengal language, and which in those two branches of oriental study, places him in a higher rank than any who left the College in 18[illegible].

The first Bengalee class of the former year was confined to one student; the second included six. The first class of the present year is likewise to one; the second comprises four, including Mr Tulloh, who was not examined from indisposition, but is stated by the professors to be equal to those of the second class. Three students also of the third class are proficient in the Bengal language, making the entire number of proficient in the present year one more than in the past.

If the degrees of proficiency attained by the corresponding classes of the respective years be compared, superiority acquired since the last examination, will be particularly conspicuous in this language.

I have already adverted, and shall have occasion to do so again, to the eminent degree of knowledge by which Mr. Sargent has distinguished himself in the Bengalee language. I am now to observe that of the second class which was composed of four, Messrs Forrester, Monckton, and Tulloh have, without doubt, attained a higher scale of proficiency than any of the students who occupied the same nominal class the year before; and Mr. Furneaux who stands fourth of the second class, possesses the exclusive credit of having acquired proficiency in the Bengalee, in addition to that which he has attained in three other languages.

It must be considered as a remarkable feature of the present examination, and may perhaps, be thought to form an era in the studies of Fort William, if not in the literature of Asia, that Mr. Sargent has qualified himself to translate four books of Virgil's Æneid into the language of Bengal, and has performed the work in a manner to merit the highest commendation of those who are competent to judge of it. If it has indeed, been possible, by the classical execution even of a prose version, to set before the native scholars of this provinces, present or to come, that model of epic genius and Augustan taste; and, if, following the footsteps of Mr. Sargent, others should hereafter present yet more largely to the future poets of Bengal, a choice between the chaste and polished composition of the western ancients, and the vicious glare of figurative and hyperbolical exaggeration, which seems to be the constitutional blemish of the powerful, but in other respects, often elegant and refined genius of the East, may not something be hoped from the force and charm of truth, frequently contemplated by those, to whom she will at length have been unveiled?

Another enterprize of a similar nature has distinguished the collegiate exercises of this year. Mr. Monckton has undertaken, and has been able to execute, a translation into Bengalee, of Shakespeare's tragedy of the Tempest. The difficulty of rendering a work of that peculiar stamp, into the language of a nation whose idiom and manners have so little affinity either to the genius of the author, or to the times and people for which he wrote, may be easily appreciated. That Mr. Monckton has triumphed over these obstacles, and has atchieved his singular labour, bears sufficient testimony both to his knowledge and command of a language, which he has been able to bend to so arduous a purpose.

Mr. Sotheby and Mr. Tytler were examined in the Marhatta language last year, and the former obtained a Medal for his proficiency. Mr. Sargent is the only student of Marhatta examined this year, and he has attained a high degree of proficiency. Mr. Sotheby has in my opinion very judiciously thought it adviseable to profit of the present occasion to cultivate those studies, for the prosecution of which he might not find elsewhere, the same facilities; and he has reserved for other opportunities, which his destination in the public service cannot fail of furnishing, the study of the Marhatta language. But if the mind and facilities of Mr. Sotheby be as tenacious of what he once possesses, and I doubt not but they are, as we know they are powerful and rapid in acquiring, I cannot consent to efface his name from our present list of Marhatta scholars.

I speak last of the Arabic studies of the College of Fort William, because I conceive that the principal progress and acquisition of this year have been made in this branch of knowledge.

The number of students has advanced from three to four, and these are all distinguished by a superior degree of proficiency.

Mr Magniac brought indeed his knowledge of this learned language from Oxford, where his studies were directed by the celebrated orientalist of that University, Professor White, and the progress he had made in a tongue rarely cultivated in England, redounds alike to the honor of the master and the scholar. If rivalship and jealousy, which seem natural attendants on competition could be banished from any commonwealth, it would be reasonable to expect the absence of those infirmities in the enlarged society of enlightened men and philosophers, which bears the liberal title of the Republic of Letters. But if its individual citizens cannot always divest themselves of this badge of a general nature, and in the race of honor, will sometimes stain their emulation with envy and the lower passions of the vulgar and illiterate world, learned societies, I trust are, at least, collectively exempt from a weakness, so foreign to the nature of their institution, and so destructive of its objects. I shall speak, therefore, the sense of the College of Fort William, of the learned Asiatick Society, and generally, of those enlightened scholars, who love to cultivate and promote oriental knowledge, when I welcome with peculiar satisfaction the proof afforded in the proficiency of Mr. Magniac and in the eminence of his instructor, that oriental study is not neglected nor declining in the West; and that a European School can send forth samples of oriental acquirement, capable of adorning the Colleges of Asia.

Three pupils of the College of Fort William, Mr. Sotheby, Mr. Furneaux and Mr. Tod, have acquired a distinguished proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

The present year is further distinguished by a disputation for the first time, in Arabic, by three students, the public exercise in that language having been hitherto confided to a declamation by a single student.

In order to pursue the parallel through the full course of last year's comparative review of the two periods then treated of, I should say a few words on the quickness of study in the present year. Such a comparison, if allowance were made, as it ought for extraordinary instances, altogether out of the common course which distinguished the studies of 1807, and which as exceptions ought not to be admitted into any general estimate, would not be in any degree disparaging to the present year, but on the contrary would afford a satisfactory result. I must indeed, to the credit of the individuals and in justice to their application and talents, record the names of Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Magniac, and Mr. Hans Sotheby, as honorable examples of rapid progress in the studies of the present year. The two former, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Magniac have been able to place themselves in the second class of Persian by two months application: the latter, Mr. Hans Sotheby has attained the same proficiency.

It would be proper also to observe, under this head, that of twenty who were reported qualified to quit the College on the former examination, ten only attained that proficiency in a shorter term than 2 years. Of the seventeen who have now attained qualifications in truth of a higher standard, nine will appear to have exceeded the period of 2 years study. But of these, 3 were admitted in December at the very close of 1806, and may be fairly considered as virtually belonging to the year 1807. There is one, also distinguished proficient of the present examination, for the studies of whom, although he stands on the roll of 1805, the present year is nevertheless exclusively entitled to credit. But I reserve his name and the peculiarity alluded to, for another part of my discourse.

I should be entitled also to claim credit for Mr. Tod, who was reported competent at the former examination to quit the College, but is another rare example of a voluntary protraction of his studies. He cannot therefore be included amongst those who have required a longer period than two years to qualify themselves for a release from College. That proficiency was already obtained at the examination in January 1808, and the studies of the succeeding year have been directed to still higher attainments.

If these five names be deducted from the nine, we shall have produced thirteen students out of seventeen, qualified within two years, and only four whose term of preparatory study has been longer.

In commending the diligence and capacity of those who afford rare examples of the triumph which ardent labour will obtain over difficulties, capable of retarding even laudable degrees of application, I am anxious to explain the sense in which I think dispatch in study is to be recommended, lest I should mislead the ambition of the student into an error, which would prove highly detrimental to the cause of learning. I would not be understood, therefore, to esteem a very early retreat from College and from study, a desirable or even creditable object of exertion. That the period of quitting College, and entering on the wider and more captivating scene of active life, must depend upon the proficiency of the student is, indeed, a law of this institution and of this Government; and I fairly profess this rule to have had in view, not only to secure adequate qualifications in the Company's servants before they are invested with public trust, but also to promote and encourage study. This motive is intended to stimulate those whose literary zeal, or whose sense of hour and duty may be too feeble to contend with the seductions of sloth or dissipation, and who might convert that important period of life assigned to study and acquirement into a sterile and unprofitable blank. That interval, if its restraints be irksome, will be abridged by reasonable and moderate application; and if application itself be painful, the term of that pain will be prolonged by the indulgence of so unmanly and uncreditable a temper and habit of mind. But in praising a rapid progress in study, it is far from intended to encourage an early termination of that honorable and beneficial pursuit. It is not so much to be desired that the term of studious labour should be unusually contracted, as that it should be put to the utmost profit, and to those who have attained quickly the first step of requisite proficiency, I would point out the higher stages of finished and accomplished study as the proper goal and termination of their labour. Men of higher views and superior minds do not, indeed, continue their studious vigils for the purpose of breaking the bounds of school a little sooner. Their ambition is not satisfied with superficial competency, excellence is their aim, and in that generous pursuit, it is fit that honor should attend their exertions, as fame and fortune will surely crown and reward them."

The praise which is due, and which from this chair, shall ever be paid to extraordinary and rapid progress in the studies of this College, it is to be received then, not as an invitation to an early retreat from study, but as an exhortation to persevere, and as a cordial to animate a constant as well as vigorous pursuit of excellence.

Nothing is better established than that the acquisitions made in the later periods of study, surpass by far in value, its early and elementary attainments. The student is himself strengthed, both by the natural advance of intellectual maturity, and by the faculties which habits of Industry and the frequent exercise of his faculties will ever add to the proper powers of application and labour. He has now a foundation, too, to build upon. That foundation, desireable, no doubt, in itself, acquires however its principal estimation as the basis of a richer and more finished superstructure. The accumulative powers of knowledge, like those of other capital, advance in a growing ratio. Not only more is acquired, but the acquisition is of a higher standard and value. These observations are confirmed by experience, and in addition to the proofs that might be drawn from every other source, the College of Fort William, has, in my short acquaintance with it, furnishing very striking examples, of the truth I am now inculcating. Let me recommend it then to those students who are conscious of a liberal taste for knowledge, and who possess those sure badges of superior minds, a love of excellence, and an ambition to attain it; let me recommend to those who recognize in their own characters, those strong features of wisdom and virtue, to extend, I mean, within reasonable and moderate bounds, the season of acquirement, rather than to rush forth with the croud at the first unbarring of the doors, bearing with them but a pittance for present use, and leaving treasures behind.

It has been shewn that under the several heads of comparison, resting alone on the formal ground of numerical estimation, the two years, with a slight advantage, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other will remain with balanced scales, and can be placed only on a footing of equality. But in other points of view, I am enabled with much gratification to state, some solid and essential acquisitions of the present year.

The first perhaps most visible conquest of that period, has been made in the Arabic Language. In that language we possess the extraordinary, and, as I am informed, the unexampled proficiency of Mr. Sotheby: unexampled, I mean in the College of Fort William, and I might employ, I believe, if it were ever discreet to do so, expressions of much wider and more comprehensive import. Mr. Furneaux, and Mr. Tod, have also attained a distinguished degree of proficiency in the same language. The Arabic of Mr. Magniac, is, indeed, not of our own growth, but it now flourishes in our soil, and I will at least claim by anticipation the fruits of future culture.

That the progress of the present year in Arabic, is much greater than is shewn by a dry numerical comparison of the students reported to have attained proficiency in that language during the two periods, cannot be doubted. The students in Arabic of the present year, if tried with the proficiency of the former, must be ranked apart, and would leave the preceding year in a separate and inferior form.

I cannot congratulate the College on this interesting and important acquisition, without calling to their notice the eminently conspicuous merits of the learned professor of Arabic and Persian, Mr. Lumsden, to whose assiduous labour and talents, not less than to the diligence and capacity of his pupils, the College and the public are indebted for this precious accession to the learning of British India. The value of this improvement will be readily appreciated by those who know, that Arabic, is to be considered as fundamental in the principal branches of oriental philology; and that, without resting his studies on that basis, the Persian Scholar, may possess a popular and consummate knowledge of the latter language. The Arabic possesses, of its own, rich stores, both of science and literature; and we cannot forget that when the reviving learning of the West was yet in a sort of new infancy, the Arabic language was not only a vehicle of Eastern knowledge, but was found to have afforded at least a partial refuge to the perishing learning of ancient Europe, which it restored to the awakening enquiries and researches of modern scholars.

Mr. Lumsden's valuable services are discerned in the growing proficiency of the College of Fort William, in every branch of study committed to his charge, and not less so in its Arabic pursuits. The world is indebted also to his learned labours for a variety of works, in oriental philology and literature, executed, or in progress, which it is not now however the moment to enumerate.

I have placed the progress made in the Arabic studies of the College at the head of those proofs of advancement, which the present year has afforded, because the improvement in this branch is made manifest by clear and visible criterions. But it is perhaps yet more gratifying and encouraging, to add, as on safe authority I may, that the studious habits of the College have perceptibly encreased. If I am well informed, the ardour and constancy displayed in study during the present year, have never before been equalled. It would seem as if a burst of emulation had broken forth, and not only sharpened application and energy which had stood the proof before, but roused and awakened faculties, which till then had slumbered under the enervating influence of indolence or dissipation. That the quantity and ardour of study of the present year has been conspicuous, compared with former periods, I am happy to have been informed, and to believe.

The natural consequence has followed. The proficiency of the present year has gained also on the former. It might be collected from the reports of the several professors in the final examination of the year; but it is expressly established by the opinions and suffrages of the Professors themselves, and of all those who are qualified to pronounce on the comparative difficulty of the exercises appointed for each year, that the qualifications required for being ranked in the higher classes on the late examination much exceeded those, which would have placed the student in classes of the same denomination at all former periods. This proposition is capable of demonstration from a mere statement of the Books read and the exercises performed, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hindoostanee, and in Bengalee; but it shall suffice to say in this place, that this strong criterion of progress is supported by the authority of those whose testimony is proof.

I have much pleasure in saying, that the general conduct of the students, of all ranks and standing, has with few exceptions, been highly meritorious and exemplary, more especially in regularity of attendance, of which, some junior members, whose names, I am confident, will adorn the next discourse that will be delivered from this chair, have furnished very laudable examples.

The progress that has been made in the studies of the College of Fort William, and in the proficiency of its students, form the clearest and best-founded encomium on the Professors and Officers, who have been the meritorious instruments of this improvement; but I should deprive myself of a great satisfaction, if I omitted to record on the present anniversary, the conspicuous and continued zeal, assiduity, talents and erudition, which have ever distinguished the learned instructors, native not less than European, attached in their several capacities to this College.

I have had the satisfaction of presenting Degrees of Honour, and other badges of Merit to the following Gentlemen:—

1 Mr. Sotheby,—2 Mr. Furneaux,—3 Mr. Sargent,—4 Mr. Forrester,—5 Mr. Tod,—6 Mr. Tulloh.

Mr. Sotheby, whose name stands at the head of the College roll, was admitted in September 1807, one year and four months prior to the late examination. He holds the first place in Arabic; the first in Persian; the second in Hindoostanee; and is reported proficient in Marhatta. To this may be added an elementary acquaintance with Sanscrit.

In Arabic it is not enough to say that he occupies the first place. His superiority is such as to rank him in truth in a separate class of his own; and he has left both his contemporary competitors, and every student of Arabic since the foundation of the College of Fort William, at a distance. His Arabic studies are, indeed, distinguished by one proof of excellence, which will place him on a level with the majority even of learned Asiaticks. He has read the greatest part of the Mokámáti Hariri, a work of such difficulty, that few native scholars can master it without previous study. He has also afforded, at the late examination, a difficult but conclusive proof of Arabic proficiency, by accurate translations from English into that language.

Mr. Sotheby's superiority in Persian is not less conspicuous; and if to these eminent acquirements be added a rank next to the highest in Hindoostanee, a proficiency in Marhatta, and an elementary knowledge of Sanscrit, we shall not think the short term of Mr. Sotheby's collegiate life mispent in the acquisition or in the high cultivation of five Oriental languages. The rapidity of Mr. Sotheby's acquirements in the four months that preceded the former examination, was a theme of cordial commendation and applause. In my desire, however, to discover progress in the subsequent period, I do not fear to compare Mr. Sotheby even with himself, and to congratulate Mr. Sotheby of the present year on a victory over his junior of the last. Four months was, indeed, a short period for his former acquisitions, but if the conquests of the following year be measured, he will still be found to have maintained his advantage against time, and if the value as well as the extent of his requirements be considered, the sudden fruits of the last short season can stand no camparison with the full and mature harvest of the present.

I confess that I contemplate with more than ordinary satisfaction and interest, the successful termination of Mr. Sotheby's academical labours. He discovered formerly what appeared to me marks not to be mistaken of judgement, character and energy, the steadiness and success of which might with confidence be depended upon. When he resolved to prolong a voluntary restrain, and to labour, not for present and golden advantage, but for the pure love of excellence, I pronounced as I felt, the eulogy of that virtuous disposition. Had the labour he then courted, been permitted to relax; had this year of supererogation proved barren, or even less fruitful than the season which it succeeded, Mr. Sotheby would have deceived the hopes he had created, and I should on this day experience the pain of condemning, perhaps, by faint praise, the object of my former encomium. The contrary has happened, as was to be expected; the resolution of last year has not proved to be a flash of momentary enthusiasm, but the steady resolve of an ardent, but sober mind, conscious alike of its own constancy and vigour. I can say nothing better to Mr. Sotheby, nothing more expressive of my own sentiments, and I think, of those of the world, than that he has fulfilled his own fair promise. In the wider field of useful and practical exertion which now claims him, he carries hence my ardent wish, and not

less my confident expectation, that qualities so well proved, will bring, each year, fresh accessions of benefit to the state, and of honour to himself.

Mr. Furneaux was admitted in August 1807, and has afforded the most satisfactory proof of steady and vigorous application, by attaining in so short a period, the high proficiency which intitles him to rank in the first classes of Persian and Hindoostanee, the second class in Bengalee and the fourth place, in Arabic. Mr. Furneaux possesses the exclusive distinction of having stood an examination in four languages, and attained high droficiency in all. In quitting study for business, he carries with him that high and merited reputation in the first stage of life, which will be sustained, I am confident, through every succeeding period, and accompany him through future exertions to those honours which are the just reward of merit.

Mr. Sargent holds the first place in Hindoostanee, the first in Bengalee, and is reported prosicient in Marhatta, being the only student who has presented himself for examination in that language, Mr. Sargent was admitted to College in November 1806, but as I am informed, the acquirements which I have now stated, are the fruits only of the last year's study. I would not recal the low standard of Mr. Sargent's former acquisitions, both in Persian and Hindoostanee, if the defects of the preceding period did not now redound to the credit of the following. Mr. Sargent is distinguished at this day by very uncommon and remarkable proficiency in Hindoostanee and Bengalee. In the former, he has prevailed against so formidable an opponent as Mr. Sotheby. Of his masterly knowledge of the second, independent of other testimonies, I have already adduced his translation of Virgil into that language. His proficiency in Marhatta has also been adverted to before. He was prevented by indisposition from attending the examination in Persian, and is therefore not included in the report of that branch of study, but I believe I may safely add, to his other attainments, a considerable progress in the Persian language. I should fall short, however, of the commendation which is due to this Gentleman, if I were contented with a bare enumeration of his various successful studies, and if I did not point with satisfaction to that circumstance in the history of his academical life, which most enhances the merit of his distinguished labours, and which having once furnished matter of uneasy reflexion, has been converted by subsequent exertion into a foundation of reputation and honour. Mr. Sargent has not only accomplished the difficult labours which have been recited, in a much shorter period than his standing denotes, but he has atchieved the more arduous task of subduing himself, and breaking through the strong controul of indolent and enervating habit. His character and talents were not formed for a long subjugation to such restraints, and when honor and duty were fairly placed before his view, his mind acknowledged their higher attraction, and the ardour of his pursuit soon regained the ground which the tardiness of its commencement had lost.

I dwell with peculiar pleasure on this topic, not only as honorable in a high degree to Mr. Sargent himself, but as furnishing a powerful invitation and encouragement to those, who may yet be hold in the chains which he has broken, to make that manly effort, from which his example has taught them to expect success.

Mr. Forrester has attained the second place in Persian, the second in Bengalee and he ranks in the first class of Hindoostanee.

Mr. Tulloh is ranked in the first class of Persian, the first class of Hindoostanee, and the second class in Bengalee. Both these gentlemen were admitted in August 1807, and have afforded the most honourable proofs of application and talents, by the profit to which they have put this moderate period of study, in the acquisition of distinguished proficiency in three languages.

I have reserved Mr. Tod, who stands third in Arabic, third in Persian, and third in Hindoostanee, as claiming distingnished notice in a point of conduct and character, of which only one other instance has been afforded. Mr. Tod was reported at the examination of last year qualified to quit the College and enter on the public service. Mr. Tod, already entitled to claim emancipation from the restraint and fatigue of study, holding already in his possession the clear sanction of authority for embracing the tempting objects which the world presented to him, offered a second example in the same week of that option, rare and always to be admired, which Mr. Sotheby had already made. Mr. Tod requested and obtained the permission of the College to continue his studies, and to add a yet higher proficiency to that, which had sufficed to release him from tuition, and usher him into the captivating scenes of active live. I was not soon enough acquainted with Mr. Tod's participation in this merit to give him his due share of the applause which at the last anniversary, was bestowed upon another, and I am happy on this day to render him the justice to which he was then entitled. The estimation in which I hold this unusual sacrifice of tastes and desires so natural; and how much I honour this devotion to higher pursuits, has been expressed too fully on a former occasion to admit of my enlarging again even upon a theme so grateful. I must be content to say that the sentiments I have already delivered on that topic are addressed alike, to Mr. Tod, who will, I am sure reap a rich and full compensation for this period of self denial, in the gratifying reflection which the memory of that sacrifice will through life, afford to himself; and in the esteem which it will ever attach to his name in the world.

I proceed to a less grateful part of my duty, and have now to observe on a passage in the report of this examination, which I cannot contemplate without concern. The College Council have judged it proper to submit to me the following resolution:

"Resolved further, that the following students be noticed to the Right Honorable the Visitor, as having been above two years attached to the College, but not included in the above report, in consequence of two of them Messrs. Monckton and Pond, having attained proficiency in one language only, and the others not appearing proficient in any language."

The list alluded to consists of students, of whom I shall name, however, only the two gentlemen specified in the body of the resolution, who are distinguishable from the remaining five, by proficiency, at least, in one language, and also by natural or other unavoidable disqualifications, which, without the imputation of voluntary neglect, may account for their studies having been confined within that limit.

Mr. Monckton, has attained a very distinguished degree of proficiency in the language of Bengal, occupying the third place in that study, and yielding only to competitors as eminent as Mr. Sargent and Mr. Forrester. I have already remarked with satisfaction, on the indisputable proof of Mr. Monckton's intimate knowledge of the Bengalee dialect furnished by his successful execution of a task so difficult as a version into that language of the Tragedy of the Tempest. In this language, therefore, Mr. Monckton has attained, not merely the competent knowledge which would, in respect to that branch of his studies, entitle him to be released from College; but he is distinguished by a high and remarkable proficiency.

Combined with the merit he may justly claim in what he has acquired, the disadvantage to which he has been subjected by a natural infirmity, in the prosecution of further studies, has been thought worthy of consideration, and has appeared to furnish an adequate justification of his failure in some parts of those qualifications usually required for quiting College. It has been considered also the language, in which he is so well versed, will enable him to discharge, without detriment to the public, the duties of the commercial branch of the service which he has chosen.

Mr. Pond, is similarly circumstanced, he has attained a considerable proficiency in the same language; and has been disabled by long course of ill health, from acquiring a competent knowledge of any other.

I have been desirous to state the considerations which have governed the resolution adopted in favour of these gentlemen, for two reasons.

First, because I think myself, and the College Council, responsible for an impartial administration of the powers with which we are invested.

Secondly, because the indulgence extended to these gentlemen, if misinterpreted, and if its principle were not clearly explained, might lead to an opinion of latitude and arbitrary discretion in the execution of our regulations, which would give birth to hopes of partial relaxation, very adverse to exertion and diligence, and sure to end in the disappointment of that unreasonable expectation, and in regret for having entertained it.

If these two gentlemen had acquired the proficiency which they are reported by the College Council to possess, in one language only, but had been subject to no insurmountable obstacle in the acquisition of more, they would not have been permitted to quit College.

So if Mr. Monckton had only the impediment of speech under which he labours, and Mr. Pond had only the infirm health with which he has been afflicted to plead; but could neither of them have laid claim to the proficiency they have attained in Bengalee, they would have been detained another year at College.

It is the united influence of these two considerations which has led, in the instance of these individuals to a decision, in which it has, after all, been necessary, that both justice and indulgence should conspire.

Of the remaining five gentlemen to whom the resolution of the College Council lately read applies, there is one precisely in the situation which has been described as insufficient to claim the extension of this indulgence. He is retarded in his studies by an impediment of speech; but his study has not been slow and limited alone; it has been wholly unproductive. If it were admitted as it cannot be, that his infirmity could account without some defect in diligence, for a total want of all progress, in a period of no less than two years and a half, it would not be the less true that he remains unqualified for every branch of the public service. I should certainly lament extremely any mortification, or any detriment to his fortune, which should fall upon his infirmity alone. But in truth these regulations are not framed on a penal principle, to chastise the Individual who may have failed in the full discharge of his duty. The rule and practice of this College, which require a specified proficiency in some of the Eastern languages, from those who are candidates for public employment, have two important public objects in view. To provide qualified servants to the Company; and to discourage the want of industry in those studies, which can alone furnish the qualifications required. A firm and even rigorous adherence to this regulation is deemed, therefore, essential to the interests both of learning and of the public service; and it is my duty to announce to the five gentlemen alluded to, that they are not permitted to leave College.

I very cordially regret, out I should regret yet more deeply the disappointment of the individuals against whom a point of discipline is enforced upon a principle of public convenience and benefit, if I were not persuaded, that the decision which gives them present dissatisfaction, is likely to prove the most beneficial for themselves as well as the public.

If a just impression is made upon the minds of these gentlemen; if this taste of temporary discredit should awaken a generous desire to shake it off, and to cover even the memory of it by future honor, an opportunity, ungracious indeed in form, but invaluable, if happily improved, is presented, to convert their present regrets into a source of permanent satisfaction and comfort. Examples are furnished in this very year to prove that lost time is not irrecoverable; and that a late commencement of study may soon be compensated by the celerity of future progress. The period of their attendance on College has not yet been extremely long, and if the present disappointment should fortunately, as in some instances, at least, I am happy to be convinced it will, be put to profit in the manner I have described, I will venture to assure those Individuals, that the chagrin of the present hour will soon make room for more grateful reflections, and will ultimately be effaced by the consolitary consciousness of desert confirmed by the esteem and approbation of the world.

I cannot believe that we should have even one amongst us so estranged from the honorable principles with which he is surrounded, as to pursue deliberately the opposite course, and to stiffin his mind equally against the discipline of authority, and the admonition of kindness, solicitous for his own welfare. Candour and justice, however, require, that even to such, a seasonable warning should be given, that they must not be surprized if at the expiration of another year of fruitless attendance on the College of Fort William, the Company, to whose favour they aspire, should pronounce on them a sentence of incapacity, and refuse to entertain unprofitable servants, who have not only failed in acquiring, but have indulged a sullen determination not to acquire those qualifications, which are essential to render their services in any degree acceptable or useful.

It has been usual to notice on this occasion the most esteemed works, either in the languages of the East, or connected with oriental literature, which have appeared in the course of the year. The year which we are now commemorating, has not been barren, and enables me to congratulate the learned world on a valuable addition to the stock of Eastern knowledge.

The Moontukhub-ool Loghat, an Arabic lexicon explained in Persian, has been printed by the native proprietors of the Persian press. It is a work held in great estimation for its acknowledged accuracy and convenient arrangement; and the publication of a collated and corrected edition of this useful work, must afford important aid to the Students of the Persian as well as of the Arabick language. It may be expected to be followed by other publications, equally conspicuous for accuracy and neatness, through the persevering industry and enterprise of native printers.

The types which have been employed for the publication now noticed, are in a great measure logographick, and are adapted to imitate more nearly the written character than any before attempted. From this successful endeavour to improve the Persian type, further progress may be reasonably anticipated, and it may be hoped that ultimately the press may be enabled to vie with manuscripts in beauty and cheapness as it surpasses them in accuracy. The degree of perfection already attained is due to the Professor of Arabick and Persian, who gave particular countenance and encouragement to this interesting undertaking. The types were executed under the immediate direction and superintendance of Natives attached to the College.

The professor of Arabic and Persian has entered on a more arduous task; that of preparing for the press, with the assistance of learned natives attached to his department, a correct copy of the celebratsd Shahnamah. This poem, the boast and pride of Persia, and certainly a monument of transcendent genius, will no doubt be restored by their labours, to the purity in which so classic a poem should be exhibited.

Considerable progress has been made by the professor in publishing a correct copy of the Mukamat-i-Hariti, a classical work in the Arabic language of great merit. By this publication, an essential service will be rendered to the Students of that language, and to the learned in Europe as well as in India.

At the recommendation of the Council of the College, Government has extended its patronage to the Dubistan i Muzahib, a Persian work of celebrity, containing much curious information on the ancient religions of Persia, and of India. It has been revised from the collation of numerous manuscripts by a learned native, Moulavee Nuzur Ashrof, and will be published by the native proprietors of a press, which was established in a former year, under particular encouragement afforded to it by the College.

The native proprietors of the Sanscrit press have, with the improved Nagree types, which were noticed on a former occasion, printed several popular works, generally admired by those who cultivate Indian literature. At the recommendation of the Council of the College, those publications have received encouragement from government, and the publisher has been able to afford them at so moderate a price, as to furnish a strong confirmation of the hope entertained that the press may be rendered instrumental to the general diffusion of knowledge among the natives of the country. The songs of *Jayadeve* and the *Bhagatagita*, which are known to the English readers by the translations of Sir William Jones and Mr. Wilkins, are among the works already published.

Vocabularies, Persian and Hindoostanee, and Sanscrit and Bengalee, prepared with the view of collecting materials for a comparative Vocabulary of the various Indian languages, as mentioned on a former occasion, have been completed, and are in course of circulation. It is hoped that considerable progress will be early made in collecting accurate and copious vocabularies of the numerous languages and dialects of India, and of contiguous countries. In the mean time, a comparative vocabulary of twelve principal languages, to the same extent, and in the same order with the Sanscrit dictionary termed the Amera Cosha, has been compiled, by persons employed for that purpose by Mr. Colebrooke, and a copy of it has been prepared to be deposited in the Library of the College. The languages comprized in the compilation are those of Bengal, Orissa, Tirhoot, Hindoostan, Penjab, Cashmeer, Nepal, Guzrat, Canara, and Telingana, with the Marhatta and Tamul or Malabar.

In prosecution of the design of making an extensive collection of dialects spoken in countries contiguous to India, it is intended to print and distribute a vocabulary of the Malay and Burmah languages, corresponding to the Persian and Sanscrit vocablaries already printed. The numerous original languages of the vast Archipelago in which the Malay languages is used, may be obtained through this medium; and the languages of the countries on the continent, between the East of Bengal, and West of China, will be collected through the Burmah language. By means of both, provided the design be seconded by those who have the opportunity of promoting it, a fund of curious and useful information will be obtained, tending to illustrate, by the comparison of their languages, the connexion and affinity of nations at present but little known. The practical utility of a copious collection of languages and dialects, in use in countries with which an intercourse is maintained, is obvious.

The undertaking has been assisted by the preparation of types of the Burmah character, recently cast for the Mission press; and is the first instance of the application of the art of printing to the characters of a language of the Eastern parts of India. It may be expected in time to become the vehicle of making known, not merely the scanty literature of those countries to the learned of Europe; but even of diffusing in those countries some portion of the light of European science.

The 2d Volume of the Ramayana, translated under the joint patronage of the College and Asiatick Society, has been published from the Press of the Misionaries at Serampore. The same persons continue to be engaged under the patronage of the College on a translation of a Hindee system of Philosophy, which they intend to publish like the Mythological Poem abovementioned, with the original text.

A Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English, which has been several years in the Press, has been completed by Dr. Hunter, the Secretary of the College, according to the original plan, in Two Volumes, of which the Second has been recently published. This Work will no doubt greatly facilitate the acquirement of that useful language. An Appendix to this Work has been announced by the Editor, which promises to be no less useful than the original publication.

Further progress has been made by the Professor of the Laws and Regulations in the preparation of his Analysis of the Regulations enacted by the Government of Bengal. The Second Part including the Mahommedan system of criminal law, the modifications of it, and the additions to it, by the Regulations of the British Government, the rules for the guidance of the courts of criminal jurisdiction, and the provisions for the police, is completed, and the publication of this se uel of a useful and important work may be soon expected.

Connected with the laws of the Mahommedan, which are founded on the Coran, and the traditions of their prophet, is a work undertaken by an Officer of the Military Establishmant under this Presidency, Captain Mathews. This is a translation from the Arabic language, of the Mishcat ul Musabih, a work of high authority among the Mussulmans, and which may be said to hold among them, the same place, which the Talmud does among the Jews. It is a voluminous collection of all traditions deemed authentic. The translation has been some time ready, and the task of printing it has been commenced.

Before I close the enumerations of the valuable gifts made this year to the literature and knowledge of the East, I am induced to speak with the honour which I think is due, of the progress that is making in the vicinity of our College in a field of oriental knowledge which has been left hitherto to the zeal and resources of individuals. I allude to the little but respectable Chinese School at Serampore. I had occasion to advert to this institution and its performances with the approbation that I felt in my last discourse. On the one hand the interest which this insulated but commendable undertaking inspires, will not let me be silent on the laudable advancement of Chinese learning and proficiency, which the industry and talents, both of master and scholar, have operated during the past year; on the other hand this subject is not so closely connected with the College of Fort William, or with the proper occupations of this day as to admit of my enlarging, in as much detail as I should perhaps be inclined to do, on the growing improvement of this singular institution. I will not withhold the particulars however of its labours from those who may think them acceptable, and shall in that view, take the liberty of annexing to this discourse a report of the examination which was held at Serampore in last September, and which redounded highly to the honour of Mr. Marshman and his pupils; I will not refrain, however, even now from reading the satisfactory testimony of the learned persons connected as they are with our own body, before whom the trial of Chinese proficiency were on that accasion exhibited.

After describing the exercises of the young Chinese student, Mr. Marshman, Mr. Job Carey, and Mr. J. C. Marshman, the report proceeds—

"Specimens of Chinese types now cutting in wood were then exhibited, and some of the first sheets of the Lun Gnee, or first book of Confucius now in the press, with a large single sheet containing the whole of the Chinese radicals, or elementary characters, according to which the Chinese characters are arranged in their dictionaries.

"On the whole, we beg leave to express the highest satisfaction with the progress of the seminary and the acquirements of the Chinese students. We beg leave likewise to state that the manner in which the publication of the works of Confucius is commenced is entitled to the highest approbation, and of the most obvious utility for communicating to the European world, a knowledge of the Chinese language and literature, to which little more seems to be absolutely necessary than the publication of the five books of Confucius, and the imperial Chinese Dictionary, in a similar manner.

(Signed) "J. H. Harrington, and J. Leyden."

In closing this discourse, it only remains for me in addressing the junior part of my audience, to remind them that in their hands is deposited the honor of the coming year. On their strenous efforts, on their unabating diligence, hangs the credit of their own period. The season that is gone has bequeathed to them a fair example I know it will be followed, and that in the race of emulation, the candidates for distinction will neither turn aside nor faint; that I shall yet have victors to crown, with our annual honours and that my next discourse need not be barren either in acknowledgments to the College of Fort William, or in congratulations to the public on the high and still rising reputation of that useful and important institution.